

MODERN BATTLEFIELDS.

An English Criticism Upon Changes
In the Method of Infantry
Attacks.

The Franco-German Wars and the
Part the Breech-Loader
Played In It.

Material Losses in Battle, Despite Recent
Inventions, Becoming Less and Less
—The British Idea.

It is now some nineteen years since, in a fit of panic terror, we abandoned all that was oldest and best in our own fighting traditions and set about blindly to copy the Germans, says the St. James Gazette. The German method of fighting showed certain new and marked features; and as this was the first time that two armies with breech-loaders had ever met, it was hastily assumed that these features were primarily due to the new arm, and not to a variety of more deeply seated reasons in the nature of the men themselves. We take it that the arm itself had but little to do with the matter, and that the same army would have behaved in an exactly similar manner under the conditions of fighting which we from our Indian and Crimean conditions had learned to look upon as normal, always assuming they had retained the same tactical formations.

The primary cause of the confusion of ideas lies at the door of the somewhat highly colored accounts of the fighting which were supplied by the German officers. But recent statistics have shown—as we have lately pointed out—that these blood-drenched stories of decimation were largely exaggerated, and even when authentic, the instances of it were far from being as frequent as they had been in other wars. Again and again in India, in the Crimea and more particularly in America, troops had encountered equal torrents of missiles in the good old British line formation, and, in spite of losses far in excess of the losses usually suffered in the Franco-German war, had swept everything before them. A little consideration will show that this statement is not in the least exaggerated. What the breech-loader enabled the French to do in the way of firing the air with bullets, enormous numerical superiority enabled our enemies to do for us; and if a given number of bullets have to be faced in crossing a given space, it would appear to us entirely immaterial whether the number was supplied by ten men firing ten times a minute or by 100 men firing but once—except that in all probability the men firing more slowly would shoot a great deal straighter than those firing more rapidly. With regard to the question of range increase, the depth of the dangerous zone to be traversed, we are inclined to think that it had not much influence on the matter, for losses are more decisive the more suddenly and crushingly they are inflicted, and even in the old days no troops have ever been able to stand up to a four deep volley delivered by steady troops. But we can afford to surrender that point, for the conduct of our own soldiers under grape and shell fire from heavy siege artillery and guns of position shows us that, in the old days at any rate, they could maintain their formations under an ordeal far more severe than any which the Germans had to endure in France. Even at the present day no fighting formation of infantry likely to be met with on the battlefield can pour forth from its repeaters such storms of projectiles as those with which the Sikhs swept the ground in front of them in 1846 and 1848, or, again, those with which the Russians decimated their lines in the Crimea.

The real truth of the matter was this: The German and Russian armies, both in 1866 and 1870, were deficient in war-assessment, regimental officers. They were led into action at the commencement of the war in formations from which the common sense of the intelligent rank and file revolted and the discipline under fire was not strong enough to prevent them actually disbanding under fire and submitting to a species of "survival of the fittest" sifting—the bravest going to the front in order individually to get at their enemies, the less brave hanging back to see what would happen, and the cubs slinking off to the rear as they always do. Under like conditions the same thing had happened sixty years or more before in the French army; and, indeed, it was in this way that the idea of the present style of fighting, which many believe to be a modern invention, was first introduced. But it is interesting to note that the same conditions of the battlefield did not have the same effect on our own troops, who had been trained up to fight in line and under an iron discipline in which any attempt at cowardice was ruthlessly punished. It is, therefore, fair to assume that it would not have occurred to our troops even had they been exposed to the same ordeal as the Germans in 1870, that the fighting discipline of our old line service army was of a far higher order, and the spirit of the line formation in which it had been trained was entirely opposed to this opening out. We do not, of course, wish to be understood as advocating the wooden senseless style of line tactics which then obtained in our army as a model. Far from it. We should have had some pretty stern lessons too, had we been compelled to take the field. But the essence of the idea is that, starting from the tradition of the line as a basis we should have adapted ourselves far more readily to the changed conditions than the Germans did. The proof of the correctness of our idea is that the Germans are themselves every year coming round more and more to think that the present order of dispersed fighting is doomed, and that before long its place will have to be taken by something embodying the chief element of line fighting—namely, a line of groups in close order and single rank, closing in constantly to the center as casualties occur.

Everything tends to show that, in spite of mechanical inventions, the material losses in battle are becoming less and less; but the moral stress is also shown to be increasing, and that in direct proportion to the length of time during which men are kept under fire. Therefore the main point to be considered is not how to avoid material losses no greater than those which our forefathers faced bravely enough half a century ago, but how to maintain the moral courage of the men at its highest. Experience has abundantly shown that for this purpose nothing like close order, shoulder to shoulder in line, has ever yet been invented.

Verdict Set Aside.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The United States circuit court to-day set aside the verdict in favor of the city for \$14,438 recently rendered against the Western Union as a license fee for the use of the streets for poles and wires from 1876 to 1888, inclusive. The opinion holds the imposition of the tax would be an interference with interstate commerce. The case will probably be carried to the supreme court by the city.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 29.—A freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad jumped the track at a Main street corner to-night. Several persons who were waiting for the train to pass were injured by flying debris, three of them fatally. One car ran into the residence of John Weldon, penetrating to the parlor. Weldon's family narrowly escaped. Fifteen cars were wrecked.

THE FIRES OF A DAY.

Several Towns Almost Wiped Out—Big Dry Goods House Destroyed.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 29.—Leopold Bros.' dry goods establishment, in the center of the business portion of the city, burned early yesterday. The fire communicated to Gill's Hotel, a large brick structure, which was filled with guests. By great exertion the guests were aroused and all fortunately escaped, some barely getting out in safety in their night clothes. In two hours the entire block of buildings was consumed. Loss \$200,000, partly insured.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There was an exciting fire at Glasgow Sunday. The wool market was destroyed and the flames spread to a number of thickly peopled lodging houses. There was a extensive panic among the thousands of inmates, at least 200 persons rushing into the street without saving any of their effects. A number of fugitives were more or less bruised and hurt, but no serious calamity is reported. The loss is heavy.

ENK, Pa., Oct. 29.—The whole business portion of Findlay's Lake was destroyed by fire to-day. The citizens saved the residence portion of the town by destroying buildings ahead of the fire. The losses aggregate \$40,000, with light insurance.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 29.—The business portion of the village of Dunmore, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$40,000.

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful and perfectly safe medicine.

People Who Fret.

"Care killed the cat," is a well known old saw. The force of it is in the fact that fret and worry will kill even an animal which is popularly said to have nine lives. Fretting and worrying may not kill you, but they will shorten your days, and what happiness is there in a life all cankered with care? But how avoid worry? Well, Americans travel more than any other people on the globe, and probably discomforts and delays in traveling cause us greater annoyance than all other sources of fretting combined. The great Burlington system reaches all the principal cities of the west, and if you always select it as your route, you can banish fretting forever, so smooth is its track, so sumptuous and luxurious are its cars, and so appetizing and well cooked are the meals served on its diners. For tickets, and any information about this "People's favorite," call on your local agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

There was a terrible epidemic of dysentery and bloody flux in Pope county, Illinois, last summer. As many as five deaths occurred in one day. Messrs. Walter Brothers, of Waltersburg, sold over 350 bottles of Colic Cholera and Dysentery Remedy during this epidemic, and say they never heard of its failing in any case when the directions were followed. It was the only medicine used that did cure the worst cases. Many persons were cured by it after the doctors had given them up. Twenty-five and 50-cent bottles for sale by H. M. Padden & Co.

Cough! and Cough!! and Cough!!!
What in the world is the reason you will cough and keep coughing, and still keep trying inferior medicines when *Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup* will positively relieve your cough at once? This is no advertising scheme, but an actual fact, and we guarantee it. For sale by all druggists. R. S. Hale & Co., wholesale and retail agents.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in wisely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of women's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outcome, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for a relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages. It is particularly adapted to "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated females, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nurses, and feeble women generally. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the great, carefully tested, being recognized as an appetizing and strengthening tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is unquarred and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exultation, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unusual suppression, prostration, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness, antenatal, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with internal heat.

As a restorative and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe, remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription" when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills, or Liver, Kidney and Bladder Pills), their combined use also removes blood poisons, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles 100 doses \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (60 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
603 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

FINEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY

IN OR NEAR HELENA.

BROOKE ADDITION,
BRADFORD ADDITION,
HIGHLAND PARK.

HOTEL and SEYMER PARKS, and
WALLACE'S SUBDIVISION
SYNDICATE ADDITION.

And have the Inside on ALL of the West Side
Residence Property. If you want a LOT or a
BLOCK, or a DOZEN LOTS, or a DOZEN BLOCKS,
we can Accommodate you.

We have piped the AMES, BROOKE, BRADFORD and BELLEVUE additions for water, and are now Grading HAUSER BOULEVARD, which Will be the Finest Drive in the City, and the Shortest Road to the HOTEL BROADWATER.

Remember we are Headquarters for West Side Property, and call on or address

PORTER, MUTH & COX

Gold Block, - - Helena.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF HELENA,
Pioneer National Bank of Montana.
Organized in 1866.

Designated Depository of U. S.

Paid Up Capital - - \$500,000.
Surplus and Profits, - - \$500,000.

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E. W. KNIGHT, Cashier
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General Banking business transacted. Interest paid on time deposits.

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

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SURPLUS, - - \$100,000

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Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

Purchase Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold
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Interest Allowed on Deposits Left for
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A General Banking Business Transacted.

Exchange Sold on the Principal Cities
of Europe.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF HELENA.

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GEORGE B. CHILD, Cashier.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Minah Consolidated Mining Company will be held on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of the company, in Masonic block, in the city of Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, Montana territory, for the purpose of electing trustees of the company for the ensuing year.
Oct. 21, 1889. J. O. BISCOE, Pres.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between R. A. Barrett and J. M. Peterson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. A. Barrett continuing the business at the El Dorado saloon, will collect all debts and pay all bills. J. M. Peterson will continue at the El Dorado saloon and pay all bills and collect all debts.
R. A. BARRETT,
J. M. PETERSON.

NOTICE MINERS.—ON NOV. 4, 1889, THE Big Ox Mining & Reduction Co., room 21, Pittsburgh block, Helena, will let to the lowest responsible bidder the job to drive a tunnel in the upper Big Ox mines, 100 feet; all bids must be sealed and handed in our office by Nov. 2, 1889. The bids to be for 100 feet or over, if we wish to drive more than 100 feet before sinking. For full particulars call on the superintendent at the Big Ox mines. By order of the board of trustees,
DAN SIMPSON, General Manager.

SALE OF WARRANTS—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of city warrants, bearing 7 per cent. interest, to the amount of sixty-five hundred dollars (\$6500); will be received at my office, 12 Edward street, until Thursday, October 31, 1889, at 12 o'clock, meridian.
S. R. DOUGLAS,
City Treasurer.

Helena, Oct. 25, 1889.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.—
LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT.,
September 30, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and receiver of Helena, Mont., on November 2, 1889, viz: Cyrus Clapp, who made D. S. No. 9994, C. E. 205 for the sw¹/₄, nw¹/₄, and nw¹/₄, sec. 13 and n¹/₂ sec. 14, tp. 17 n. r. 1 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edwin E. Jones, of Chestnut, Mont.; Charles W. Spaulding, of St. Clair, Mont.; Thomas L. Gorman, of St. Clair, Mont.; John A. Harris, of Chestnut, Mont.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
First publication Oct. 1, 1889.

J. L. SMITH,

Freight Transfer Line.

HELENA, MONTANA.

All kinds of merchandise and other freights, including ores, promptly transferred from the depot.
Office at J. Feldberg's Store and at the depot. Orders will receive prompt attention.